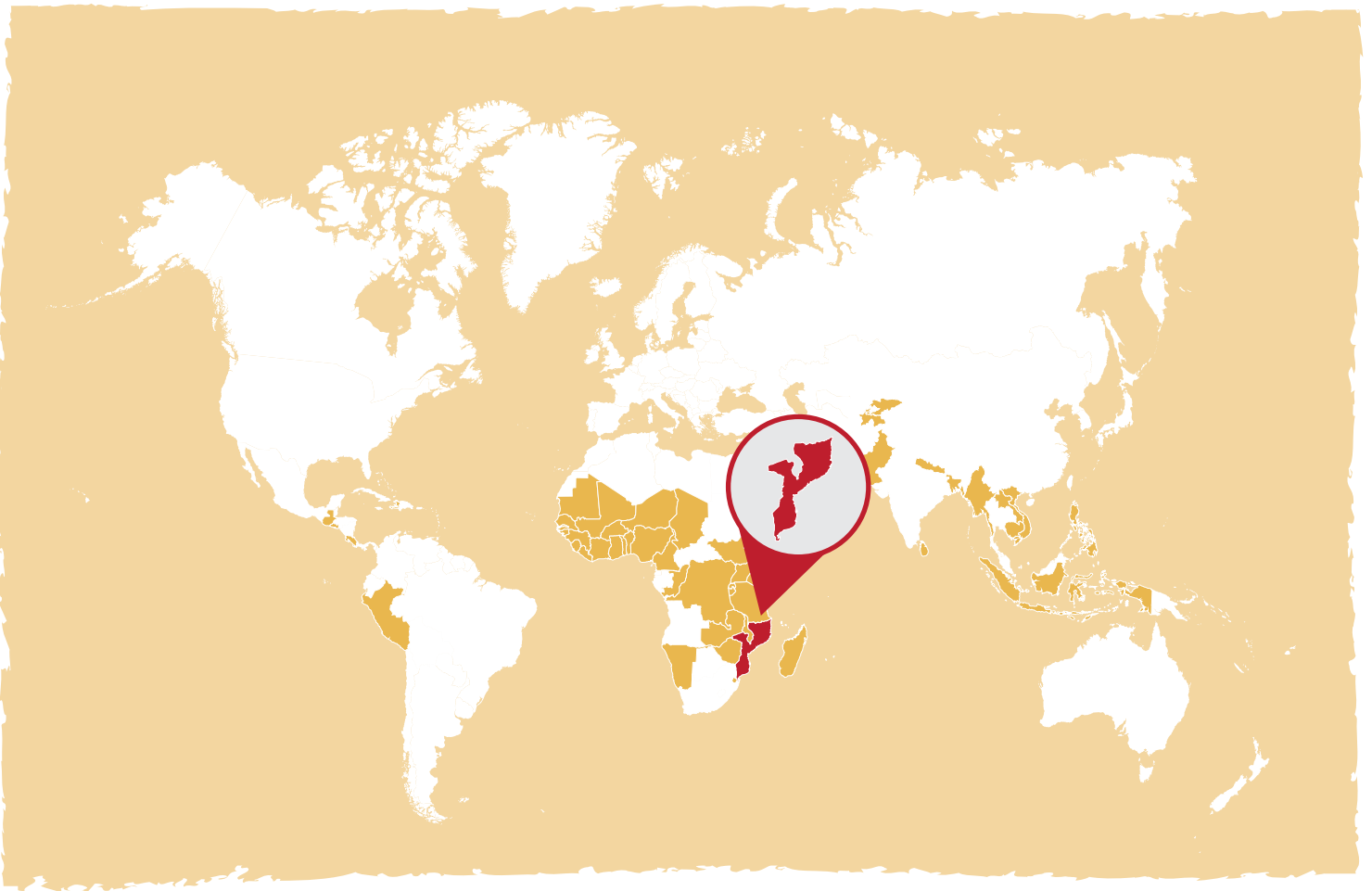


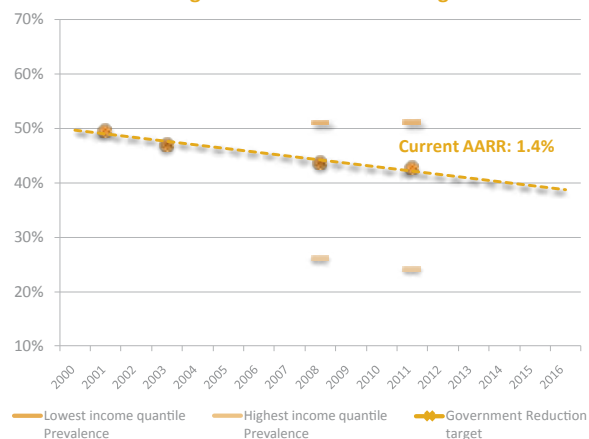
Mozambique



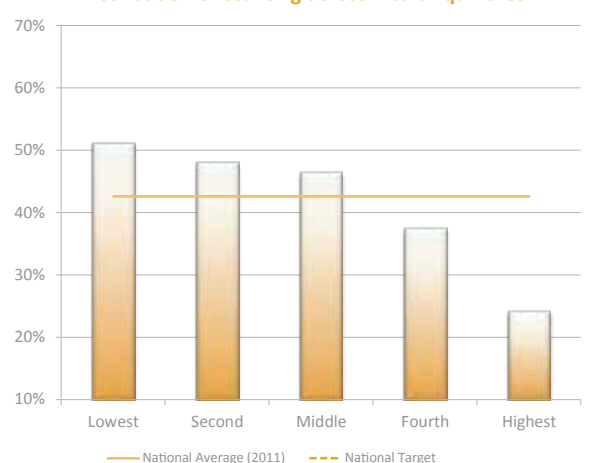
Joined: August 2011

Demographic data	
National Population (million, 2010)	24
Children under 5 (million, 2010)	4.2
Adolescent Girls (15-19) (million, 2010)	1.30
Average Number of Births (million, 2010)	1.00
Population growth rate (2010)	2.63%
WHA nutrition target indicators (DHS 2011)	
Low birth weight	16.0%
0-5 months Exclusive Breastfeeding	42.8%
Under five stunting	43.1%
Under five wasting	6.1%
Under five overweight	7.9%
Coverage of Nutrition-relevant Factors	
Infant and young child feeding practice	
6-23 months with Minimum Acceptable Diet	13.0%
6-23 months with Minimum Diet Diversity	30.1%
Programs for vitamin and mineral deficiencies	
Zinc Supplementation for Diarrhea	-
Pregnant Women Attending 4 or more Antenatal Care Visits	50.6%
Vitamin A supplementation (6-59 months)	20.0%
Households Consuming Adequately Iodized Salt	45.6%
Women's Empowerment	
Female literacy	40.2%
Female employment rate	80.7%
Median age at first marriage	18.6
Access to skilled birth attendant	54.3%
Women who have first birth before age 18	-
Fertility rate	5.6
Other Nutrition-relevant indicators	
Rate of urbanization	30.21%
Income share held by lowest 20%	5.23%
Calories per capita per day (kcal/capita/day)	2,054.6
Energy from non-staples in supply	15.58%
Iron availability from animal products (mg/capita/day)	0.5
Access to Improved Sanitation Facilities	23.8%
Open defecation	39.4%
Access to Improved Drinking Water Sources	52.5%
Access to Piped Water on Premises	2.9%
Surface Water as Drinking Water Source	15.5%
GDP per capita (current USD, 2013)	593.00
Exports-Agr Products per capita (current USD, 2012)	0.74
Imports-Agr Products per capita (current USD, 2012)	0.53

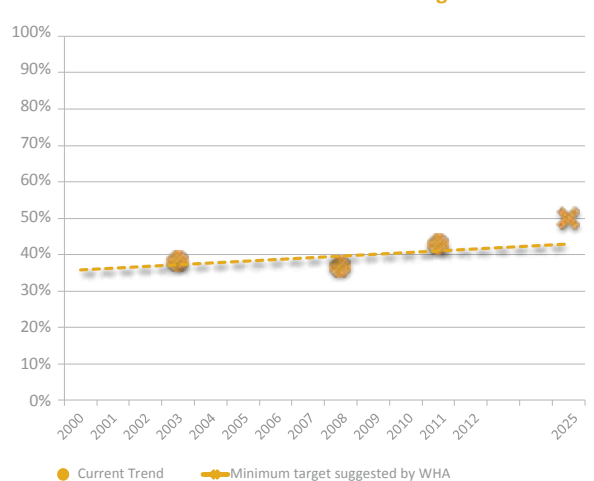
Stunting Reduction Trend and Target



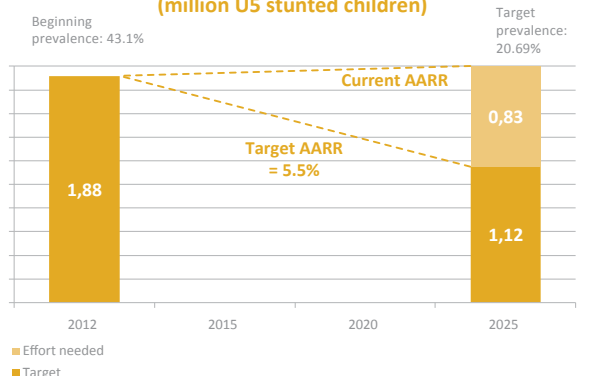
Distribution of stunting across wealth quintiles



Trend of Exclusive Breastfeeding Rate



Targeted Stunting Reduction (million US stunted children)



Bringing people together into a shared space for action

The President of Mozambique is a member of the SUN Lead Group. While Mozambique has not designated a high-level convening body for nutrition, the SUN Government Focal Point Coordinates the Technical Secretariat for Food and Nutrition Security – SETSAN.

The focal point also reports to the Council of Ministers twice a year on the progress of the implementation of the National Multi-sectoral Action Plan to reduce Chronic Under-nutrition (PAMRDC) 2011-2015. The plan includes concrete recommendations that are to be implemented by relevant sectors.

SETSAN, the coordinating body for nutrition under the Ministry of Agriculture, has a technical role and facilitates the monthly meetings of the Technical Group for a Multi-sectoral Action Plan to reduce Chronic Malnutrition (GT-PAMRDC). The GT-PAMRDC includes representatives from nine ministries (Health, Agriculture, Women and Social Action, Education, Public Works, Industry and Commerce, Planning, Finance, Youth), UN agencies, donors and civil society. Discussions are ongoing to include the private sector in the group. SETSAN officially launched SUN in August of 2013 with eight technicians and now capacities have expanded to 26.

UN REACH fosters coordination among UN agencies. The Nutrition Partners Forum, hosted by SUN donor conveners – UNICEF and DANIDA– coordinates donors. The Civil Society Alliance, hosted by the Nutrition and Food Security Association (ANSA) was established in December 2013.

Aligning actions around a Common Results Framework

The PAMRDC which serves as the country's common results framework was approved by the Council of Ministers in 2010 and is being decentralized with 4 provincial plans approved so far. It focuses on adolescents, children under two and pregnant women, with nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive activities.

It was first revised in August 2013 to refine realistic indicators and goals to enable the measurement of each sector contribution to nutrition by the end of the year, had ensured nutrition interventions were included in the social and economic plans implemented by different sectors.

Identification of priority interventions based on priority indicators is ongoing. Mapping of nutrition interventions is also underway, with the support from REACH. A monitoring and evaluation system is yet to be developed.

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

SETSAN led a retreat in April 2014 to strategically think about ways to influence or mainstream nutrition further in sectoral plans of agriculture, trade, or education sectors (including into the Sectoral Social and Economic annual Plan). The National Investment Plan for the Agriculture Sector (PNISA) launched in 2013 includes a chapter on food security and nutrition. A National Code of Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes is in place. A ministerial decree on salt iodization was approved in 2000. The National Food Fortification Program was launched in 2013 and legislation on food fortification has been drafted and is presently under review, including oil fortification. Work is underway to create food standards related to high sugar, salt and fat. Finally, a National Advocacy and Communications Strategy focusing on nutrition chronic diseases was finalized in May 2013 and activities will be rolled out in 2014.

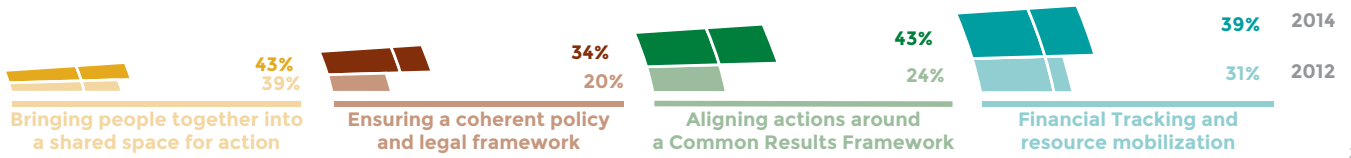
Financial Tracking and resource mobilization

Although the PAMRDC was costed in 2010, SETSAN feels it has the capacity to intensify ongoing efforts to reach more ambitious goals in financial tracking and mobilization. No information on national investments is available and neither government nor donors have direct lines for nutrition. A strategy to measure the degree of implementation of financial commitments among sectors is felt necessary. Fragmentation in financing of programs on the ground remains and no system exists to reconcile costs estimates with national investments and external contributions. Some steps have been taken to improve financial tracking. One of them is the Public Expenditure Review which started in August 2013.

The government is making efforts to mobilize resources and several partners are allocating resources to implement the multi-sectoral nutrition plan. Nutrition interventions are increasingly being included in the Social & Economic Plan and being funded by the State budget. Donors like DANIDA are proposing innovative funding mechanisms that can help implement national and provincial level interventions - including provincial nutrition plans - and are supporting Government expenditure tracking by using the national public financial management system. A resource mobilization strategy has been elaborated.

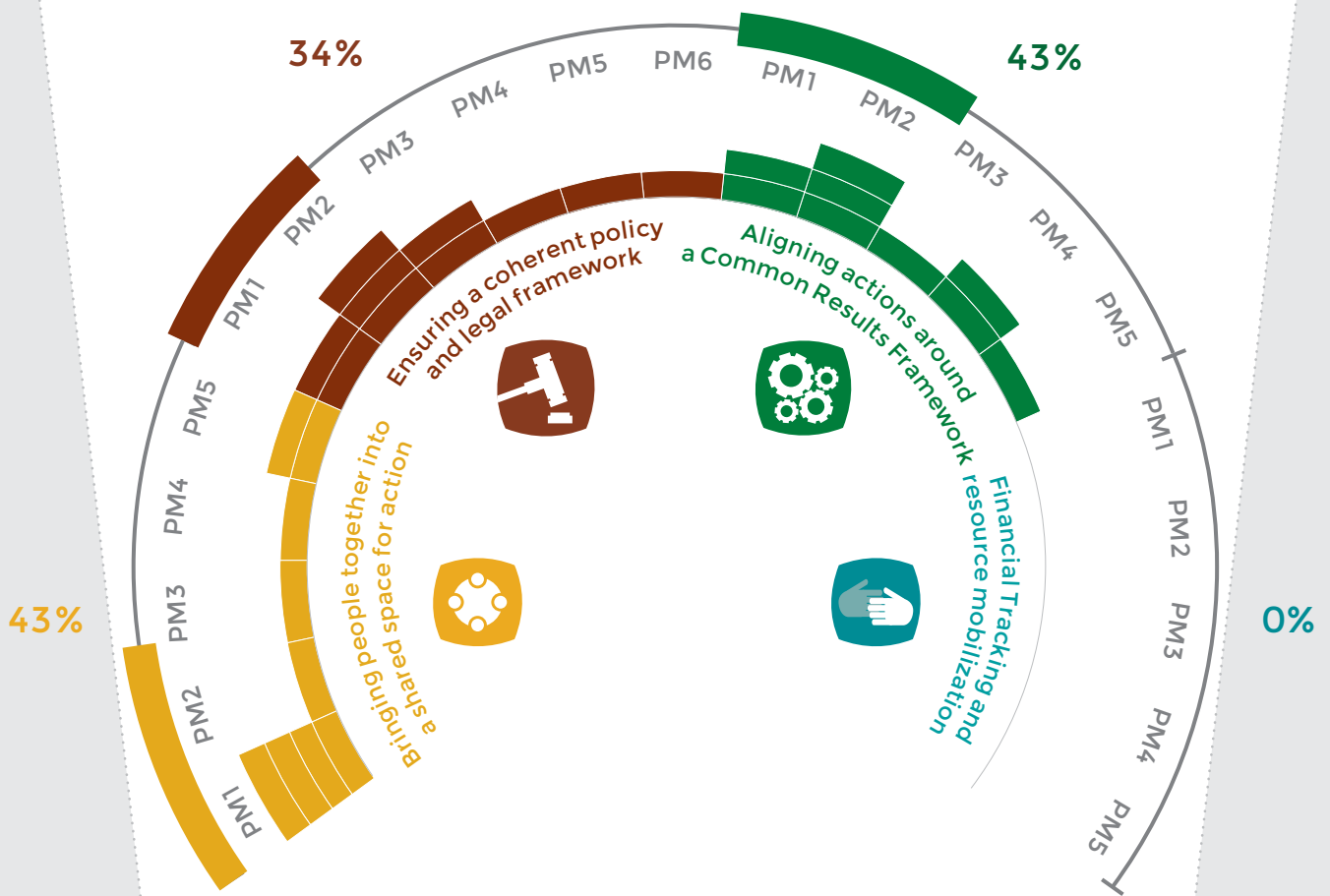
Progress Across Four SUN Processes Mozambique

2012¹ and 2014² Scoring of Progress Markers



2014 Dashboard for Progress Markers

Stage of Preparedness



¹Externally assessed by the SUN Movement Secretariat
²Internally assessed by in-country self-assessment exercise